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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Wesley Castles, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-144 | FEBRUARY 15, 1955

Employment in January 7,500 Below Month Ago

Employment in Montana industries other than agriculture followed the usual seasonal January pattern, dipping 7,000 below the December payrolls to an estimated total of 146,800. The figure is only a negligible 100 below that for January, 1954 which was the highest employment January in the state's history. This is the first month since last June that was not 1,500 or more below the employment for the same month a year before.

Less Decline Than Year Ago

Decline in employment in industries subject to seasonal influences accounts for the decrease from December. In extent it was much less than in January of 1954, 1953, or 1952, indicating that the cut has been less this winter than in those seasons, at least up to the February period. Part of this easing up in employment reductions is attributable to prevalance of milder weather and less snow this winter in most areas of the state.

Seasonal Influences Dominate

Loss of 1,600 in each of three major fields of employment—manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and government—from the December levels produced a major portion of the 7,500 decline. Another 1,400 drop is recorded in contract construction, 800 in service industries, and 500 in transportation and utilities, all from seasonal influences, while there was no December to January loss in either mining or finance group employment.

Timber Layoffs Below Normal

Manufacturing is down 1,600, largely because of shutdowns and reductions of force in lumber and logging and in food processing. Timber work suffered less of a cut than usual at the period, but may later be subjected to work-interruption during the spring break-up in March or April. Food processing employment diminished with completion of the sugar beet refining season and closing of those plants until next fall.

Holiday Employees Released

Retail trade contributed most of the January decline in its group, especially in restaurants and cafes, general merchandise and apparel, food stores, specialty shops, and drug dealers. Food establishments are 200 behind their employment of a year ago. Fluctuation in government payrolls results largely from dismissal of extra postal help after the holiday season. Extra holiday help in retail stores was also dismissed at the close of that season. These are all seasonal effects.

Construction Still Ahead of 1954

Construction employment also decreased in all its divisions, but more particularly on dams and highways and on building contracts, with a minor loss in special trade

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SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT SHRINKAGE ADDS 4,300 TO JOBSEEKER ROLL DURING JANUARY

Labor surplus in Montana developed along normal seasonal lines during January, as evidenced by 12,887 active job applicants in the files of the employment service local offices at the close of the month. This exceeds the 12,270 labor supply of a year ago by about 600, the same margin that prevailed in both December and November last. It is more than 5,000 below the January, 1950, labor surplus.

Unemployment Claims 900 Below Year Ago

Paradoxically, the number of these applicants who were also claiming unemployment compensation in February was 900 fewer than a year ago and the claim volume was consistently below the January, 1954, level throughout the month. This anomaly occurred in the face of the fact that nearly 300 former federal employees were eligible as claimants this January for the first time since the benefit law had been extended to include them. There were 9,217 claiming unemployment insurance benefits the first week in February this year, as compared with 10,129 a year ago and with 15,509 in the same week in February, 1950.

Usual Seasonal Pattern Prevails

From December to January the increase in work applicants this year was 4,274, practically the same upsurge as was recorded a year ago from the preceding December. It was from 15 to 30 percent above the difference registered over the previous month in January of 1953, 1952, and 1951, but 40 percent below the 7,300 increment tallied in January of 1950, when a recessionary influence affected the labor markets of all the nation, as well as those of Montana.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
January	12,887	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685	18,048
February	13,000*	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336	18,556
March	11,500*	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844	16,085
May		6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312	6,755
July		4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260	3,920
October		4,038	2,688	1,955	2,572	3,179
December		8,613	7,932	7,517	6,694	8,329

* Estimated.

Main Concentration in Larger Cities

Principal centers of idle workers this year are at Billings, Butte, Kalispell, Great Falls and Missoula, in that order. A year ago the concentration was at Kalispell, Missoula, Great Falls, Billings and Butte. Billings and Great Falls show the largest numerical increase from December, largely because of seasonal reductions of force in the construction industry and in wholesale and retail trade. Lumber and logging centers at Missoula and Kalispell were affected to a lesser degree, since the timber industry continued its operations to a greater extent in the open winter this year. Butte is still stagnated by effects of the prolonged stoppage of metal mining last fall.

Fewer at Missoula and Kalispell

Compared with a year ago, the January figures on jobseekers show Missoula 400 below and Kalispell 700 below their levels of January, 1954. Butte, on the other hand, is up nearly 700 and Billings nearly 400. Great Falls had but slight change, a decrease of 50. Other labor markets in the state showing substantial decrease this year from last are Bozeman, Miles City, and Polson; increases were shown at Shelby, Havre, Glendive, Wolf Point, and Hamilton. Other offices showed little change. Continuation of operations in building the aluminum plant at Columbia Falls has kept 1,200 workers on the payroll this year, a substantial increase over the number at low point last winter.

Other Industries Reduce Force

Other seasonal reductions of force occurred in the food processing industry, in wholesale and retail trade following the holiday upsurge, in mechanical and personal service establishments, and in highway construction.

Highway Work Above Normal

Contractors on state highway jobs in January employed nearly double the number of workers on similar payrolls a year ago, and only slightly below the December crews. The figures are 260 in January, 135 a year ago, and 300 in December. Fifteen road contracts were being worked, covering 78 miles of improvement. Eight bridges and gravel piling jobs at an aggregate cost of $915,000 were under way.

Many Road Jobs Ready for Spring

State highway maintenance gave January employment to 675 workers, slightly fewer than a year ago since snow removal was less in volume than in 1954. The state system has a heavy backlog of jobs already contracted on which work was suspended or not begun. This is the nucleus upon which spring employment on road construction will be based. Thirty-three road contracts covering 210 miles, and 19 bridge and overpass jobs costing $1,200,000 are included in this backlog.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Feb. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(245 jobseekers; 127 men, 118 women; 63 men and 35 women over 45) Smelter employment not fully re-established since the labor settlement last fall, some units inactive because of low market demand. Building operations dormant these winter months though work continues on new high school and hospital remodeling.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,766 jobseekers; 1,404 men, 362 women; 342 men and 120 women over 45) Crews of smaller construction contractors mostly reduced to a minimum while several of the larger contracts are going forward with nearly full crews. Sugar campaign ended December 29, releasing several hundred workers. Coal mines in the area are on fairly active schedule, will begin curtailment shortly. Transients appear to be more numerous, attracted by rumors of an airplane plant in Montana. No foundation found to support the rumor. No new construction projects opening in February, labor demand normally at low point until in March.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(281 jobseekers; 242 men, 139 women; 22 men and 12 women over 45) Seasonal layoffs in logging and construction along with return of workers from other areas to their Bozeman homes has furnished a surplus of applicants, though not up to last year levels. Crews are doing clearing and rock work for new road project, and two dormitory buildings are progressing with slightly reduced crews working indoors. Ten to 15 men will be used on gravel stockpiling for railroad purposes.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,446 jobseekers; 983 men, 463 women; 380 men and 147 women over 45) Substantial increase in labor supply over that of year ago includes heavy proportion of women, also new entrants into labor market, older workers, and sales workers laid off after holidays. Demand for experienced hard rock miners continues, with moderate recruitment success. Emphasis is on hard rock experience. Construction work is confined to enclosed projects. One department store is closing permanently, several smaller establishments also liquidating.

CUT BANK—(229 jobseekers; 213 men, 16 women; 60 men and 8 women over 45) Additional layoffs in construction occurred in January, though demand was better than a year ago. Prospect of re-opening local oil refinery after protracted shutdown is reported, also a greenhouse has resumed operations. Farm labor demand light, open winter reduces feeding requirements.

DILLON—(126 jobseekers; 89 men, 37 women; 34 men and 16 women over 45) Crews on a road project and sewer line construction were temporarily laid off because of severe weather, work resumed late in January. Installation of new telephone equipment at Lima provides some employment demand there. Oil drilling resumed after delay caused by accident. New mill being built for tungsten operations north of Dillon.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(402 jobseekers; 327 men, 75 women; 51 men and 21 women over 45) Nearly all outdoor work stopped by winter weather. One seismograph crew working, and a drill rig moving in. Layoffs in retail trade and railroad work increased available labor supply. Prospects of airbase construction holding applicants here. Runways and storage tanks expected to start in the spring.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(257 jobseekers; 201 men, 56 women; 55 men and 10 women over 45) Outdoor work is at a minimum, due to cold weather. Principal layoffs in construction, producing slackness in retail trade employment. Short time hiring in utilities and oil field was principal labor demand of the month. Livestock feeding is beginning, with scattering hires.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,361 jobseekers; 989 men, 372 women; 375 men and 96 women over 45) Resumption of construction activity and employment in January softened the layoff trend and provided an employment level somewhat better than existed a year ago. Increased demand for copper has stimulated employment at the refining plants in Great Falls. Prospects for spring and summer are brightened by some five millions in contracts for airbase expansion already written. Private and commercial building plans tend to keep pace.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (411 jobseekers; 306 men, 105 women; 99 men and 47 women over 45) Supply of available labor is greater than a year ago, mostly in construction occupations. Minor force reduction in the lumber, retail trade, and service industries in January, seasonal. Hiring took an encouraging upturn in late January, influenced by favorable weather. Two bridge jobs and several road projects called for operators and laborers.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (417 jobseekers; 352 men, 65 women; 44 men and 18 women over 45) More new applicants for work, and a larger supply of available workers than a year ago. Outlook until spring continues doubtful. An influx of workers idled at Tiber dam and in other nearby communities has swelled the local supply. One small highway project completed in January, other projects shut down until spring. Private construction at low ebb.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(663 jobseekers; 545 men, 118 women; 157 men and 20 women over 45) Construction crews reduced during brief severity of January weather, called back at end of month. Legislative session produced labor demand, in clerical circles, most applicants coming from other sections of the state. Some labor demand during the month from brickyard, smelter, and food stores. Stockmen are coming into the market for men to feed cattle after a winter marked by light feeding requirements. Shortage in a few specialized skills, and for stenographic help.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish — (1,381 jobseekers; 1,150 men, 231 women; 440 men and 69 women over 45) Unemployment is 700 below that prevailing here a year ago, and there are 400 fewer claims for jobless benefits. Employment at aluminum plant construction runs from 1,200 to 1,300, an important factor in improved job economy. Logging and lumbering continued in January with less than the normal layoffs. An army boat contract is employing 25 builders, with prospect of ten more being needed in February.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(399 jobseekers; 322 men, 77 women; 59 men and 30 women over 45) Housing construction continues at moderate pace and the road approach job for the Missouri bridge is using 60 men, 20 above December, in a full-scale operation. Ample labor supply, nearly 100 above work-applicant load of year ago. Trade employment is sluggish, farm hiring at a minimum. Outlook for spring hiring favorable, above normal.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (405 jobseekers; 287 men, 118 women; 96 men and 50 women over 45) Employment on con-

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LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	1955 Jan.	1954 Dec.	1954 Jan.	January Average 1950-54
Industrial Employment	146,800	154,300	146,900	141,700
New Job Applicants	5,181	3,790	5,115	4,701
Job Applicants, End of Month	12,887	8,613	12,270	12,598
Insured Unemployment—	**Feb. 4 1955**	**Jan. 7 1955**	**Feb. 5 1954**	**Avg. 1st Feb. Wk. 1950-54**
New and Renewal Claims	1,122	2,289	1,363	1,097
Unemployed Weeks Filed	8,095	5,369	8,766	8,853
Total Unemployment Claims	9,217	7,658	10,129	9,950

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.2	149.8	153.7	158.2	160.1	160.4	161.5	159.8	156.7	155.8	154.4
1954	146.9	145.7	146.9	149.6	153.3	158.6	158.2	158.6	152.0	150.9	154.3	154.3	152.4
1955	146.8												

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Feb. 1

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struction projects is on a reduced scale. City has completed one water well, has light crews on two others. Road job progressing slowly. Railroad employment at low ebb, may improve in spring with recall of bridge and building crew and resumption of track maintenance. Building of residences has slowed down. Labor demand from farms and in stores and shops expected to remain low until April.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Colstrip, Terry — (425 jobseekers; 364 men, 61 women; 115 men and 23 women over 45) January labor demand was more active than the normal midwinter experience, but barely dented the surplus supply of most occupational skills seeking jobs. Oil fields called for additional help, mostly on exploration work. One new retail store opened. Hiring expected to follow a low trend until in March and April, when construction and farming will resume.

MISSOULA, Drummood, Arlee, Superior, Thompson Falls — (1,177 jobseekers; 903 men, 274 women; 224 men and 88 women over 45) Open weather has permitted continuation of logging and lumbering with virtually full crews. Few small mills in Seeley Lake area shut down, and Superior mill took off its night shift. Construction labor demand is low but an active season is anticipated, starting in April. Noxon dam and buiding jobs in Missoula will be principal factors. Supply is 400 below year ago.

POLSON, Hot Springs—(449 jobseekers; 393 men, 56 women; 113 men and 23 women over 45) Opening of a new sawmill shortly will use about 15 men. Machinery at new plywood plant will be installed by March 15, with operation to begin shortly after. Contractor on road project expected to start the job in April. No other construction developments in sight. Claim volume about on par with 1954.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(383 jobseekers; 312 men, 71 women; 6 men and 2 women over 45) Layoffs in the oil fields, and in construction, trade, and service swelled the labor supply in January. Less snow, warmer weather, but more unemployment, than year ago. Shutdown at Tiber dam a factor. The Pondera oil field employment is at a minimum. Labor demand not expected to be felt until late March or early April.

SIDNEY—(351 jobseekers; 311 men, 40 women; 91 men and 9 women over 45) Seasonal closing of the sugar plant released several hundred and employment situation has the usual midwinter aspect. Some scattered home building in progress and some demand has been felt for clerical, cafe, and sales help. Farmers did not start feeding operations until late January.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(313 jobseekers; 271 men, 42 women; 50 men and 10 women over 45) Seasonal layoffs in construction and trade, and return of workers laid off in other areas built up local labor supply in January. Not much change expected until March. Less oil drilling in progress than a year ago. Cafes and service stations have reduced forces.

EMPLOYMENT DOWN 7,500

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contract work. Even after sustaining its 1,500 loss from December it was 1,000 ahead of the year ago level. Transportation is still reflecting the adjustments in employment in interstate railroads following technological changes, as indicated by continuing deficit from the year ago count during most of 1954.

Level Near That of Year Ago

Changes in the full-year cycle from January, 1954, include the increase of 1,000 in construction employment, 1,000 in trade, 900 in government, 200 each in service industries and in the finance group. Offsetting these gains by 100 were the 1,500 decline in mining, mostly in the metal mines, 1,800 in transportation and utilities, mostly the former, and a 200 loss in food and kindred products.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Jan. 1955 (2)	Dec. 1954 (3)	Jan. 1954	Dec. '54 to Jan. '55	Jan. '54 to Jan. '55
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	146,800	154,300	146,900	—7,500	— 100
Manufacturing	16,500	18,100	16,600	—1,600	— 100
Durable goods	9,300	10,400	9,300	—1,100	0
Lumber and timber products	4,600	5,500	4,600	— 900	0
Primary metals	3,700	3,800	3,500	— 100	200
Other (4)	1,000	1,100	1,200	— 100	— 200
Nondurable goods	7,200	7,700	7,300	— 500	— 100
Food and kindred products	3,400	3,900	3,600	— 500	— 200
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Other (5)	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
Mining	10,700	10,700	12,200	0	—1,500
Metal mining	7,300	7,200	8,600	100	—1,300
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	900	1,000	1,000	— 100	— 100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	— 100
Contract construction	7,500	8,900	6,500	—1,400	1,000
Contractors, building construction	2,900	3,500	2,400	— 600	500
Contractors, other than building	1,600	2,200	1,700	— 600	— 100
Contractors, special trade	3,000	3,200	2,400	— 200	600
Transportation and utilities	20,200	20,700	22,000	— 500	—1,800
Interstate railroads	11,600	12,000	12,900	— 400	—1,300
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,500	3,600	— 100	— 200
Utilities including communication	5,200	5,200	5,500	0	— 300
Trade	38,400	40,000	37,400	—1,600	1,000
Wholesale trade	8,700	8,800	8,700	— 100	0
Retail trade	29,700	31,200	28,700	—1,500	1,000
General merchandise and apparel	5,900	6,200	5,500	— 300	400
Food stores	4,400	4,600	4,300	— 200	100
Eating and drinking establishments	7,000	7,600	6,800	— 600	200
Automotive and filling stations	5,800	5,800	5,600	0	200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,600	7,000	6,500	— 400	100
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
Services and miscellaneous	18,600	19,400	18,400	— 800	200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,900	3,200	2,700	— 300	200
Personal services	2,100	2,200	2,200	— 100	— 100
Other (6)	13,600	14,000	13,500	— 400	100
Government	29,700	31,300	28,800	—1,600	900
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,100	14,700	14,100	600	0
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Transportation and utilities	2,300	2,400	2,500	— 100	— 200
Trade	5,700	6,200	5,600	— 500	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 660 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 954 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JANUARY, 1955, AND JANUARY, 1954

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Week 2-4	
	Jan. 1955		Jan. 1954		Jan. 1955		Jan. 1954		January 1955				January 1954					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1955	1954
Anaconda	99	18	103	31	245	54	192	56	88	5	93	41	23	2	25	12	144	152
Billings	793	299	705	266	1,766	651	1,394	530	206	28	234	109	174	23	197	85	1,296	1,123
Bozeman	211	58	177	79	281	119	371	145	181	27	208	72	157	29	186	71	303	282
Butte	443	96	433	47	1,446	366	762	98	336	1	337	128	118	—	118	32	669	835
Cut Bank	135	52	109	22	229	73	243	101	25	2	27	10	14	3	17	9	178	208
Dillon	91	38	83	43	126	44	112	38	26	34	60	27	15	31	46	16	63	69
Glasgow	149	40	172	43	402	153	317	123	65	10	75	13	61	14	75	12	259	218
Glendive	156	76	141	68	257	89	137	40	102	20	122	43	106	15	121	56	243	123
Great Falls	516	168	629	214	1,361	459	1,410	617	180	54	234	121	158	25	183	88	918	1,169
Hamilton	106	32	73	25	411	124	313	110	44	1	45	22	21	2	23	5	264	276
Havre	178	63	155	52	417	170	279	115	102	6	108	45	113	13	126	52	336	230
Helena	330	81	251	99	663	278	636	276	118	32	150	51	89	14	103	40	416	391
Kalispell	406	134	646	211	1,381	487	2,084	974	72	2	74	20	51	—	51	23	1,107	1,817
Lewistown	105	37	151	45	399	93	303	111	30	8	38	23	19	—	19	8	220	280
Livingston	209	92	173	43	405	137	437	109	13	14	27	13	52	17	69	22	411	276
Miles City	151	53	219	74	425	179	522	194	96	22	118	36	47	30	77	26	347	351
Missoula	469	139	398	139	1,177	416	1,597	580	136	20	156	53	134	7	141	66	883	1,161
Polson	134	48	118	38	449	157	513	163	34	2	36	13	6	—	6	1	398	529
Shelby	130	43	123	32	383	144	202	64	39	8	47	15	32	—	32	5	191	219
Sidney	192	48	113	27	351	111	231	47	45	8	53	15	47	16	63	12	288	207
Wolf Point	178	86	143	63	313	154	215	106	26	9	35	12	10	3	13	4	283	213
TOTALS	5,181	1,701	5,115	1,661	12,887	4,458	12,270	4,597	1,964	313	2,277	882	1,447	244	1,691	645	9,217	10,129

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. (1) 1955	Dec. (2) 1954	Jan. 1954	Jan. (1) 1955	Dec. (2) 1954	Jan. 1954	Jan. (1) 1954	Dec. (2) 1954	Jan. 1954
All Manufacturing	$83.54	$79.82	$80.42	41.6	39.9	40.4	20.1	2.00	1.99
Durable goods	85.22	78.05	81.73	42.8	39.2	40.7	1.99	1.99	2.01
Primary metals	77.52	77.52	89.97	40.0	40.0	44.8	1.94	1.94	2.01
Nondurable goods	81.01	82.55	78.46	39.7	41.1	40.0	2.04	2.01	1.96
Food and kindred products	70.74	76.64	66.98	41.6	44.5	41.9	1.70	1.72	1.60
All Mining	90.39	89.24	94.12	41.2	40.8	42.8	2.19	2.19	2.20
Metal mining	89.36	89.51	94.57	41.1	41.2	43.7	2.17	2.17	2.16
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	76.01	78.80	75.08						
Transportation (except railrds)	90.99	91.25	89.79						
Utilities and communication	69.25	73.07	68.09	38.8	40.6	39.1	1.78	1.80	1.74

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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HELENA, MONTANA

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